

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
EASTERN DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN  
SOUTHERN DIVISION

KEVIN WHALEY, #155829,

Plaintiff,

v.

CASE NO. 15-CV-11433  
HONORABLE SEAN F. COX

WARDEN MCKEE,

Defendant.

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**ORDER OF TRANSFER**

This is a pro se civil rights case brought pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983. Plaintiff Kevin Whaley is a state prisoner currently confined at the Bellamy Creek Correctional Facility in Ionia, Michigan and the events giving rise to the complaint occurred at that facility. Plaintiff names Warden McKee as the sole defendant in this action. He raises claims concerning his religious freedoms and seeks injunctive relief and monetary damages.

Having reviewed the complaint, the Court concludes that venue is improper in this Court and that the case should be transferred to the United States District Court for the Western District of Michigan, Southern Division.

Venue for a civil action brought in federal court is governed by 28 U.S.C. § 1391. Section 1391(b) provides:

Venue in general. A civil action may be brought in –

(1) a judicial district in which any defendant resides, if all defendants are residents of the State in which the district is located;

(2) a judicial district in which a substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to the claim occurred, or a substantial part of property that is the subject of the action is situated; or

(3) if there is no district in which an action may otherwise be brought as provided in this section, any judicial district in which any defendant is subject to the court's personal jurisdiction with respect to such action.

28 U.S.C. § 1391(b). Public officials “reside” in the county where they perform their official duties. *O'Neill v. Battisti*, 472 F.2d 789, 791 (6th Cir. 1972).

When venue is improper, a district court may either dismiss the case or, in the interests of justice, transfer the case to a district or division where it could have been brought. See 28 U.S.C. § 1406(a). Additionally, even when venue is proper, a district court may transfer a civil action to any other district where it might have been brought for the convenience of the parties and witnesses and in the interest of justice. See 28 U.S.C. § 1404(a). A court may sua sponte transfer a case for improper venue. *Carver v. Knox County, Tenn.*, 887 F.2d 1287, 1291 (6th Cir. 1989); see also *Cosmichrome, Inc. v. Spectra Chrome, Inc. LLC*, 504 F. App'x 468, 472 (6th Cir. 2012); *Flynn v. Greg Anthony Construct. Co., Inc.*, 95 F. App'x 726, 738 (6th Cir. 2003).

In this case, the defendant resides in Ionia, Michigan and the actions giving rise to the complaint occurred there. Plaintiff resides there as well. Ionia, Michigan lies in Ionia County, which is located in the Southern Division of the Western District of Michigan. See 28 U.S.C. § 102(b)(2). Venue is therefore proper in the United States District Court for the Western District of Michigan, not this Court.

Accordingly, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1406(a) and in the interests of justice, the Court orders the Clerk of the Court to transfer this case to the United States District Court

for the Western District of Michigan, Southern Division. The Court makes no determination as to the merits of the complaint or any filing requirements.

Dated: May 7, 2015

S/ Sean F. Cox

Sean F. Cox

U. S. District Judge

I hereby certify that on May 7, 2015, the foregoing document was served on counsel of record via electronic means and upon Kevin Whaley via First Class mail at the address below:

Kevin Whaley 155829  
BELLAMY CREEK CORRECTIONAL FACILITY  
1727 WEST BLUEWATER HIGHWAY  
IONIA, MI 48846

S/ J. McCoy

Case Manager